

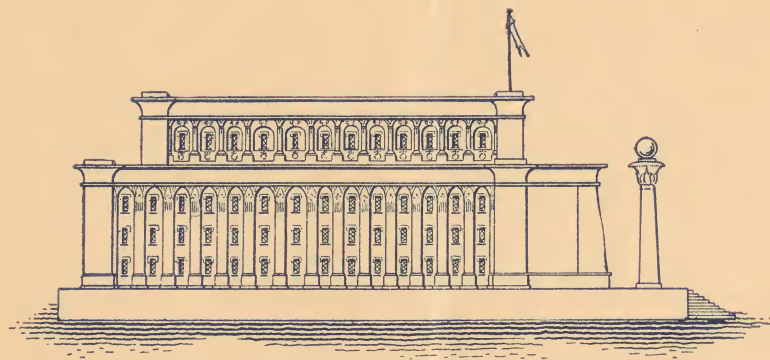
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# KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

BY

JEROME BERNARD FRISBEE









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# KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

By JEROME BERNARD FRISBEE

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And there was given me a reed like unto a rod,  
And one said, "Rise and measure the Temple of God."

Revelations XI:1.

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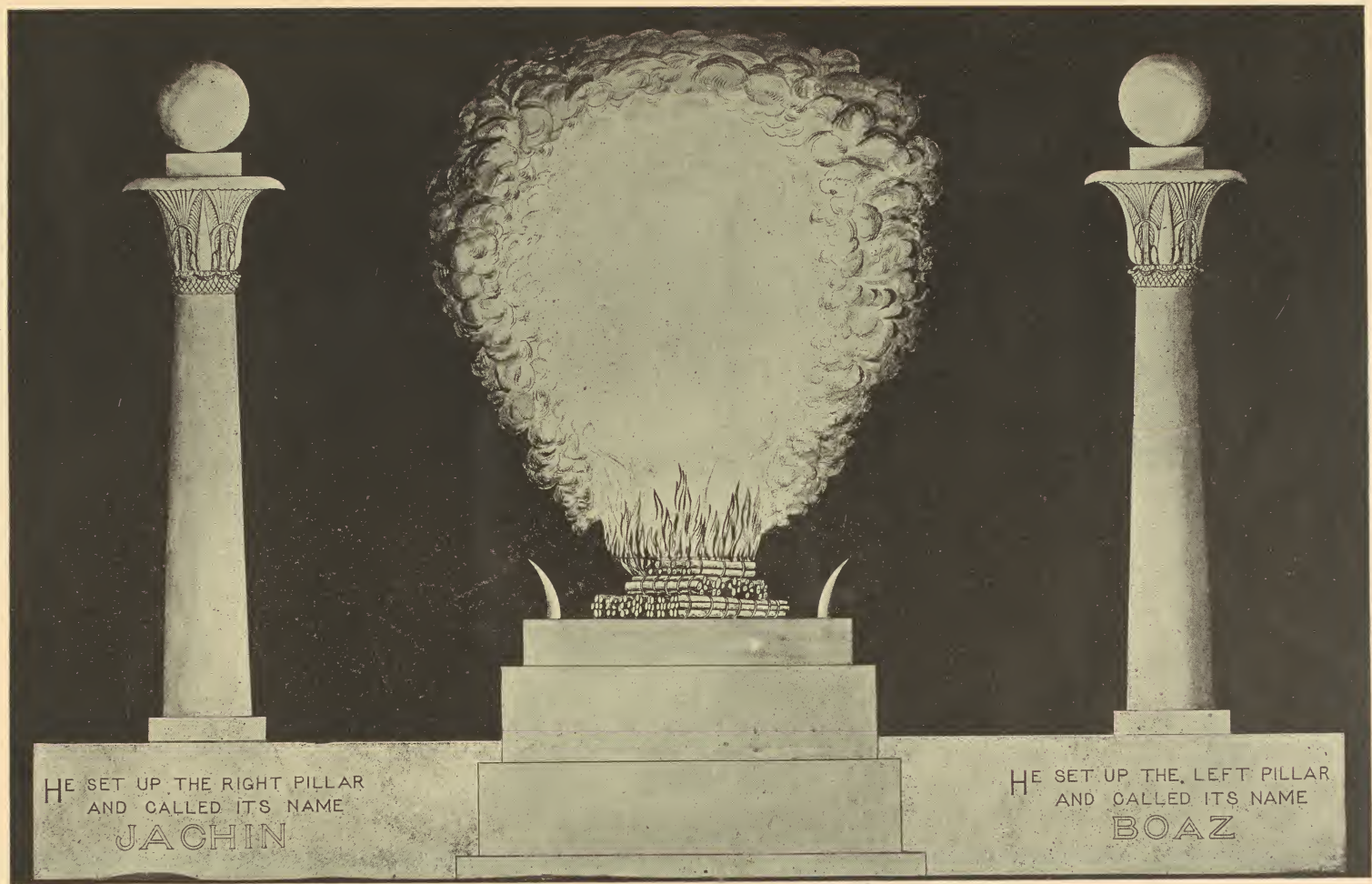
SOLOMON'S wisdom excelled the wisdom of all the  
men of the East and all the wisdom of Egypt, for  
he was wiser than all men; than Ethan the Ezrahite,  
and Heman and Calcol and Darda, the sons of Mahol;  
and his fame was in all the nations round about.

1 Kings IV:30, 31.

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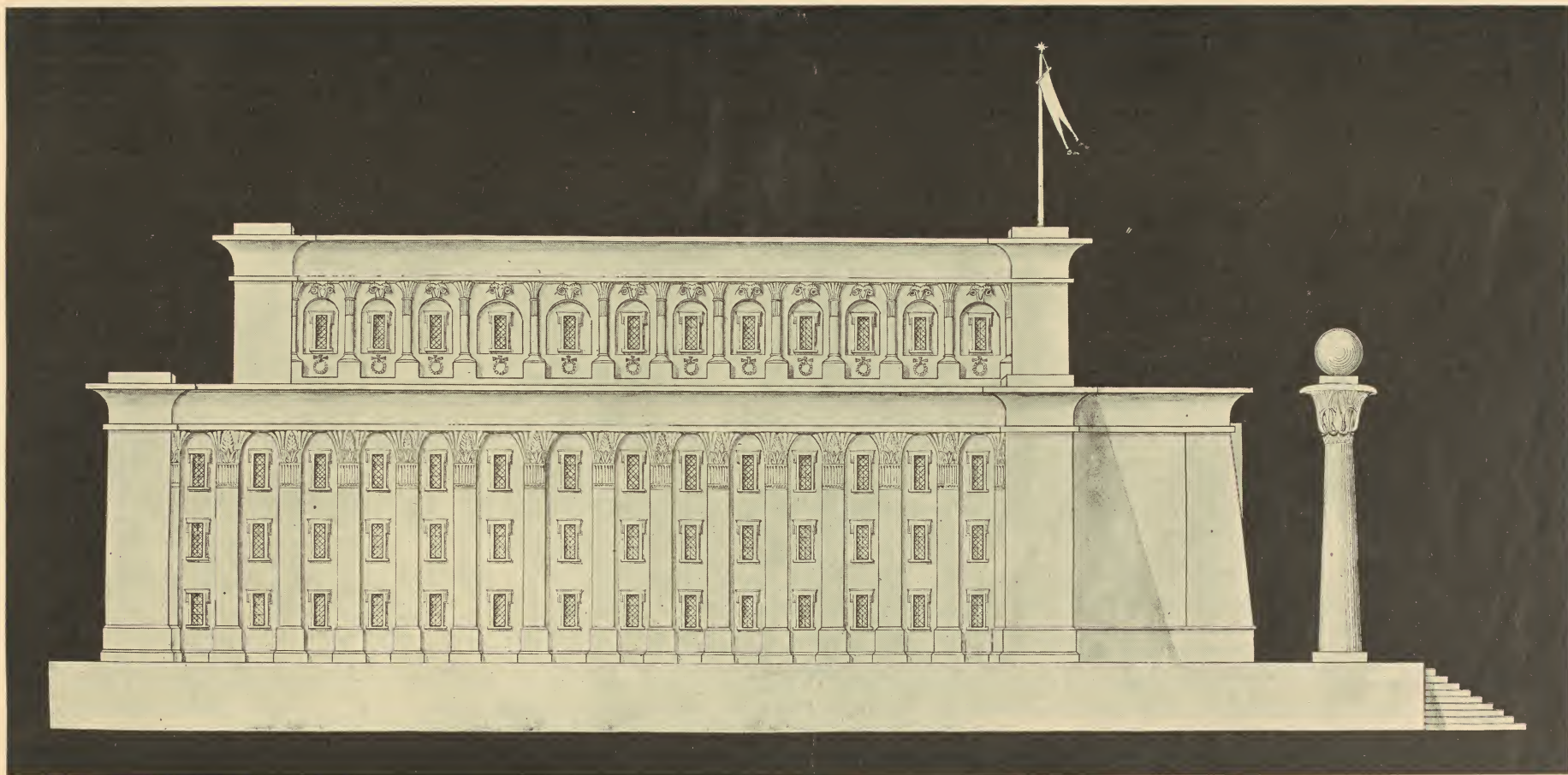


HE SET UP THE RIGHT PILLAR  
AND CALLED ITS NAME  
JACHIN

HE SET UP THE LEFT PILLAR  
AND CALLED ITS NAME  
BOAZ







OUR HOLY AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSE WHERE OUR FATHERS WORSHIPPED THEE.

Isaiah LXIV:11.

## INTRODUCTION.

THESE plans of King Solomon's Temple are the result of an effort to reproduce a beautiful dignified and artistic building, conforming to the specifications found in the Bible.

THE Bible contains two very accurate descriptions of King Solomon's Temple; the first, in the book of Kings—a description of the building of the Temple; the second, in the book of Ezekiel—a description of the Temple written fourteen years after its destruction by Necuchadnezzar in the year 586 B. C.

BOTH accounts were written by men who saw the original Temple and knew it well. These two accounts are very complete and the dimensions shown on the plans proclaim their own inherent accuracy.

THE architectural motif was inspired by the Arts of Ancient Egypt; the details may still be seen in the ruins of many famous buildings that stood forth in all their glory during the wonderful age in which King Solomon lived.

## THE ORIGINAL PLANS

DAVID gave to Solomon, his son, the plans of the House and the Courts of the House of Jehovah, and for all the vessels of the service of the House, and the pattern of the Chariot. (of the Sun).

1 Chronicles XXIII:11.

All this, said David, have I been made to understand in writing from the hand of Jehovah, even all the works of this plan. Take heed now; for Jehovah hath chosen thee to build a House for the Sanctuary; be strong and do it.

1 Chronicles XXIII:19, 10.

And he died in a good old age, full of days, riches and honor; and Solomon, his son, reigned in his stead.

1 Chronicles XXIX:26.

## DESCRIPTION.

KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE was a rectangular building 100 cubits long by 50 cubits wide, the same dimensions as the court of the tabernacle in the wilderness, which covered exactly half an acre. It was exquisitely constructed of beautiful white marble, polished like glass, and fitted so perfectly that a needle could not pierce its joints.

THE HOUSE of Jehovah, as it was called, consisted of two large rooms, the Oracle, 20 cubits square, containing the Sacred Ark of the Covenant; and the Temple, 20 cubits by 40, containing the golden altar, ten golden candlesticks, a table for the shew bread, and also flowers, lamps, tongs, cups, snuffers, basins, spoons and fire pans of pure gold.

NINETY small chambers, arranged in three stories, thirty in each story, were built round about three sides of the Oracle and the Temple, while in front of the House was a Porch, its wide entrance open to the rising sun, symbol of Light and Power.

TWO great pillars of brass stood at the sides of the entrance.

THE Temple was set in the Inner Court, an oblong square containing 2.5 acres, which was in turn embraced in the Outer Court, a perfect square covering 25 acres.

## DEVELOPMENT.

TEMPLE is a word of various tenor; its meaning expanded with the growth of an idea. In King Solomon's Temple the name was limited to the larger room of the House; in the second temple, built by Zerubbabel, the term was applied to the entire building; while the third temple, under construction by Herod in the time of Christ, included also the surrounding courts. In the final revelation we see the full blown rose upon the cross and behold the Life of Man, that spiritual temple, that house not made by hands, eternal in the heavens.

## THE BUILDER.

KING SOLOMON sent and fetched Hiram out of Tyre. He was the son of a widow of the Tribe of Naph-tali, and his father was a man of Tyre and a worker in brass; and he was filled with wisdom and understanding and skill, to work all works in brass, in iron, in stone and in timber, and he came to King Solomon and wrought all his work.

1 Kings VII:13, 14.

2 Chronicles II:14.

## THE WORKMEN.

KING SOLOMON took a census and numbered all the foreigners that were in the land of Israel, and they found 153,600. He set 70,000 of them to bear burdens, 80,000 to be hewers in the mountains, and 3,600 overseers to set the people at work.

2 Chronicles II:17, 18.

KING SOLOMON raised a levy out of all Israel; and the levy was 30,000 men. He sent them to Lebanon, 10,000 a month by turns, one month they were in Lebanon and two months at home. Adoniram was over the men subject to task work.

1 Kings V:13, 14.

## THE COSTLY STONES.

THEY hewed out great stones, costly stones, to lay the foundation of the House with dressed stone. Solomon's builders and Hiram's builders and the Gebalites did fashion them and prepare the timber and the stones to build the House.

1 Kings V:17, 18.

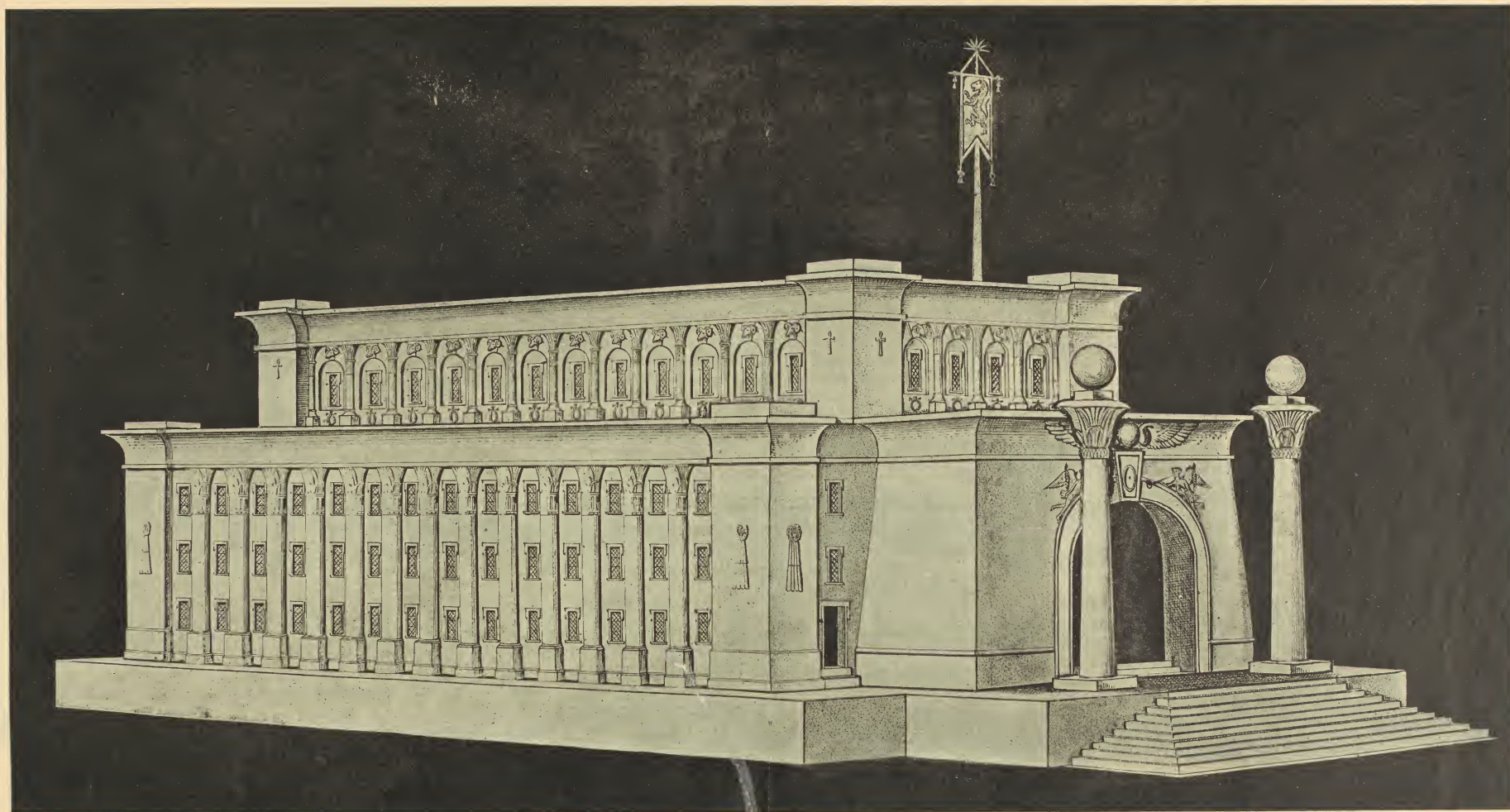
THE foundation was of polished stones, even great stones, stones of ten cubits and stones of eight cubits, cut according to measure.

1 Kings VII:10, 11.

THE House was built of stone made ready at the quarry; and there was neither hammer nor axe nor any tool of iron heard in the House while it was in building.

1 Kings VI:7 b.





SON OF MAN,  
Behold with thine eyes and hear with thine ears  
And set thine heart upon all that I shall show thee.

Ezekiel XL:4.

## BEGINNING THE TEMPLE.

1014 B. C.

**I**T CAME TO PASS in the 480th year after the Children of Israel came out of the land of Egypt, in the 4th year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month of Ziv, which is the second month, that he began to build the House of Jehovah.

1 Kings VI:1.

**A**ND in the 11th year of his reign, in the month of Bul, which is the eighth month, was the House finished throughout all the parts thereof. So he was seven years in building it.

1 Kings VI:38.

## THE PORCH.

**T**HEN he brought me to the porch of the House, even by ten steps whereby they went up to it, and there were pillars by the posts, one on this side and another on that side.

Ezekiel XL:48, 49.

The porch before the temple of the House, twenty cubits was the length thereof conforming to the breadth of the House, and ten cubits was the width thereof, extending to the front of the House.

1 Kings VI:2, 3.

The breadth of the gate was three cubits on this side and three cubits on that side.

Ezekiel XL:48.

## THE TEMPLE, OR HOLY PLACE.

**T**HEN he brought me to the temple, and he measured the posts of the entrance, six cubits broad on the one side and six cubits broad on the other. And the breadth of the entrance was ten cubits, and at the sides of the entrance were five cubits on the one side and five cubits on the other side; and he measured the length of the room, forty cubits, and the breadth twenty cubits.

Ezekiel XLI:1, 2.

And the height thereof was thirty cubits.

1 Kings VI:2.

Then he measured the wall of the House, six cubits thick.

Ezekiel XLI:5.

## THE ORACLE, OR HOLY OF HOLIES.

**T**HEN he went inward and measured each post of the entrance of the Oracle, two cubits, and the breadth of the entrance, six cubits, and each side of the entrance, seven cubits; and the length of the Oracle, twenty cubits, and the breadth, twenty cubits; and he said to me, this is the MOST HOLY PLACE.

Ezekiel XLI: 3, 4.

**H**E prepared the Oracle in the midst of the House within, to set there the Ark of the Covenant of Jehovah. Within the Oracle was a space twenty cubits in length and twenty cubits in breadth and twenty cubits in height; and he overlaid it with pure gold.

1 Kings VI:19, 20.

## THE INSIDE DOORS.

**F**OR the entrance of the Oracle he made doors of olive wood, and the lintel and the door post were a fifth part of the wall. So he made two doors of olive wood and overlaid them with gold. So also he made for the entrance of the Temple, door posts of olive wood of a fourth part of the wall; and two doors of fir wood.

1 Kings VI:31-34.

## THE NINETY SIDE CHAMBERS.

**T**HEN he made side chambers round about.

1 Kings V:5.

The side chambers were in three stories, one above another, and thirty in each story.

Ezekiel XLI:6.

The lower story was five cubits broad.

1 Kings VI:6.

And the length of every side chamber four cubits.

Ezekiel XLI:5.

And for the House he made windows of fixed lattice work.

1 Kings VI:4.

## THE MIDDLE CHAMBERS.

**T**HEN the door for the middle chambers was on the right side and they went up by winding stairs into the middle chambers and out of the middle into the third.

1 Kings V:8.

## MYSTIC NUMBERS.

**F**ROM the pavement to the top of the foundation was six great cubits, ascended by ten steps; the rise of each step being 15 inches, which is the sum of 3, 5 and 7. Then they went up into the middle chambers by a flight of winding stairs consisting of 3, 5 and 7 steps, a total of 15.

**A**T each side of the porch entrance, temple doors and oracle doors there was respectively 3, 5 and 7 cubits; while in passing outward one meets the 3, 5 and 7 cubits, respectively, in each of the double doors of the oracle and temple and the semi-width of the porch entrance. Leaving the two courts of the Temple, one passed out an inner gate and descended eight steps, which is 3 and 5 and 7 steps at the outer gate. In and out, forward and back, up and down, run the mystic numbers—3, 5 and 7.

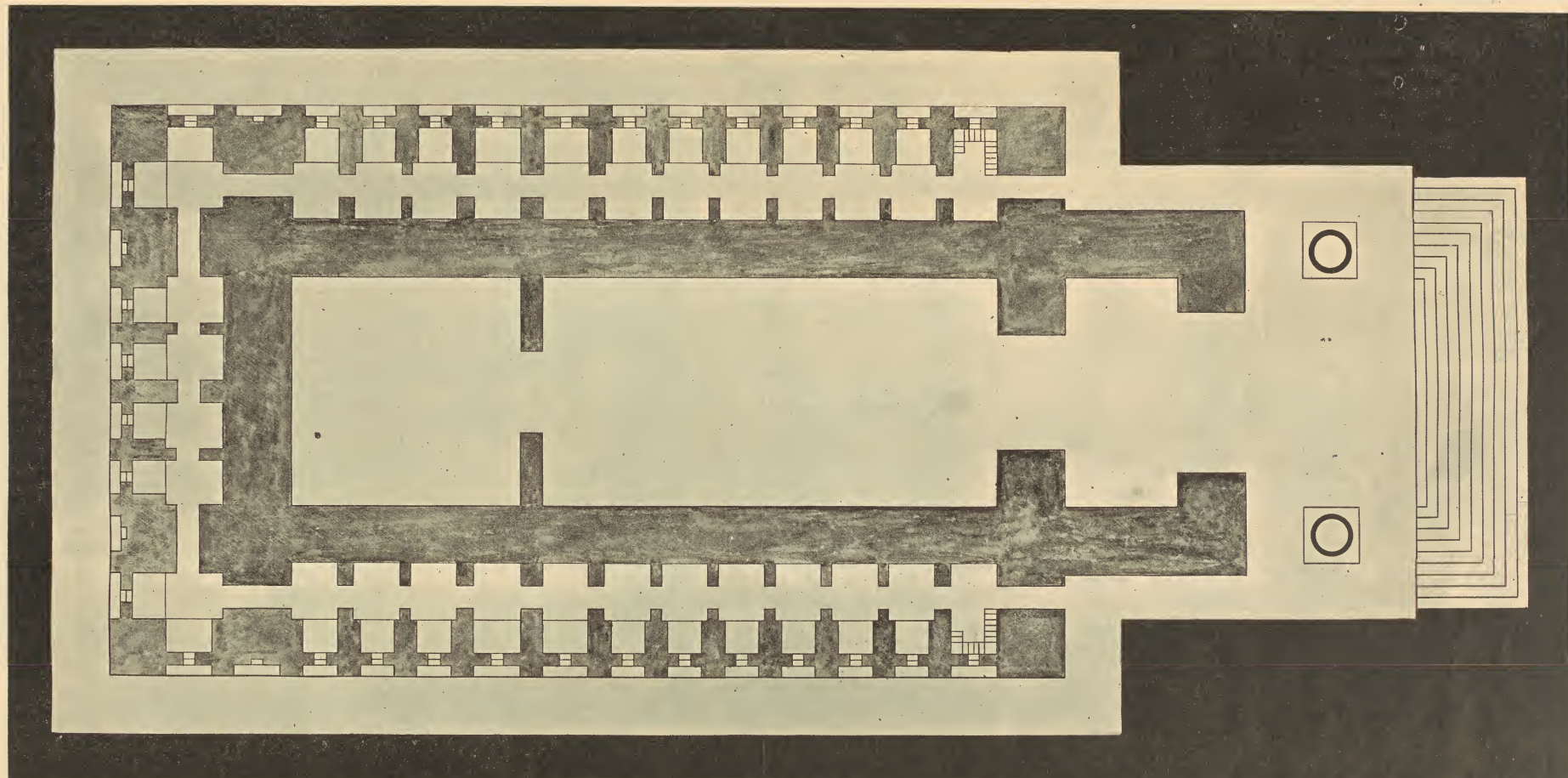
<b>T</b> HE Magic Square of nine digits,	8	1	6
in three rows, of three each,			
adds fifteen in every direction, for-	3	5	7
ward and back, upward and down,			
or from corner to corner.	4	9	2

The magic square contains the key to the Lost Word and solves the great mystery of the Bible. The word is YAH, spelled in original Hebrew with two letters—Yod He. Yod is 10, He is 5; total 15.

**A**NGLES and squares reveal the hidden symbolism concealed in every stone; the fundamental problems of geometry were displayed in the Temple and the chambers were filled with knowledge and the treasures of David.

**L**AST, but not least, the true size of the earth, the correct division of time, and the perfect system of weights and measures are a few of the pearls of wisdom that beautified the Temple, challenging the admiration of the modern world and aiding us to understand how it could be that Solomon was wiser than Ethan, the Ezrahite, and Heman and Calcol and Darda, the sons of Mahol.





Thou son of man, Show the House to the Children of  
Israel, and let them measure the pattern.  
Ezekiel XLIII:10.

## PLAN



### FACADE.

THEN he brought me to the Porch of the House, even by ten steps whereby they went up to it, and there were pillars by the posts, one on this side and one on that side. Ezekiel XL:48.

And the doors of the side chambers were toward the place that was left, one door toward the north and one door toward the south; and the place that was left was five cubits wide, round about.

Ezekiel XLI:11.

The House had a raised basement round about, and the foundations of the side chambers were a full reed of SIX GREAT CUBITS in height.

Ezekiel XLI:8.

### THE THREE STORIES.

AGAINST the wall of the House he built stories round about, both of the Temple and the Oracle; and he made side chambers round about.

1 Kings V:5.

The side chambers were in three stories, one above another, and thirty in each story.

Ezekiel XLI:6.

He built the stories against all the House each five cubits high, and they rested on the House with beams of cedar.

1 Kings V:10.

The side chambers were broader and broader as they compassed the House higher and higher.

Ezekiel XLI:7.

The lower story was five cubits broad, and the middle was six cubits broad, and the third was seven cubits broad: for on the outside he made offsets in the wall of the House round about, that the beams should not have hold in the walls of the House.

1 Kings VI:5, 6.

The beams entered into the outer wall of the side chambers that they might have hold therein but they did not enter into the main wall of the House.

Ezekiel XLI:6.

And he built the House and finished it; and he covered the House with beams and planks of cedar.

1 Kings VI:9.

### DEDICATION OF THE TEMPLE.

HE made an altar of brass, twenty cubits the length thereof and twenty cubits the breadth thereof, and ten cubits the height thereof.

2 Chronicles IV:1.

And men came from all over Israel and assembled before the king at the feast, which was in the seventh month.

ALL the elders of Israel came, and the Levites took up the Ark out of the city of David, which is Zion. And King Solomon and all the congregation of Israel, that were assembled, were before the Ark sacrificing sheep and oxen that could not be counted nor numbered for multitude.

THE priests carried the Ark of the Covenant unto its place in the Oracle of the House, to the Most Holy Place, even under the wings of the cherubim.

2 Chronicles V:3, 7.

THEN spake Solomon:

Jehovah hath said that he would dwell in the thick darkness. I have surely built thee a House of habitation, a place for thee to dwell in forever. But will Jehovah in very deed dwell on the earth? Behold! Heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee; how much less this House that I have builded, the place whereof thou hath said, MY NAME SHALL BE THERE.

1 Kings VIII:12, 13, 27, 29.

AND Jehovah said:

I have hallowed this House  
Which thou hast built  
To put my NAME there forever.

1 Kings IX:3.

KING SOLOMON offered a sacrifice of 22,000 oxen and 120,000 sheep. They kept the dedication of the altar seven days and the feast seven days, and on the twenty-third day of the seventh month he sent the people away to their tents joyful and glad.

2 Chronicles VII:5.

### DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

THE Section exhibits details of structure, showing the size and form of every stone.

THE Temple, twenty cubits wide and thirty cubits high, occupies three-fourths of the interior space of the House proper, and is covered with beams and planks of cedar.

THE foundation, SIX GREAT CUBITS high, is five cubits wider than the building on all sides. The foundation under the main wall of the House is six cubits thick and that under the outer walls is five cubits.

THE three stories round about the House are each 5 cubits high in the clear and comprise thirty Lower Chambers in the first story, thirty Middle Chambers in the second story, and thirty Upper Chambers in the third. The lower chambers are five cubits wide, while the middle chambers are six cubits wide and the upper chambers are seven cubits wide, for there are offsets in the wall of the House upon which the floor beams rest; they do not enter into the main wall of the House, but they do enter into the outer wall, which is the same width from top to bottom.

THERE are four tiers of windows of fixed lattice work, three tiers in the three stories of the side chambers and the fourth tier in the clear story of the temple.

THE first course of stone above the foundation is one cubit thick; the second course is two cubits thick, and the third course is three—a series repeated to the upper tier of windows. Each series consists of three courses of hewn stone and one of cedar beams.

AND he built the Inner Court with three courses of hewn stone and a course of cedar beams.

1 Kings VI:36.

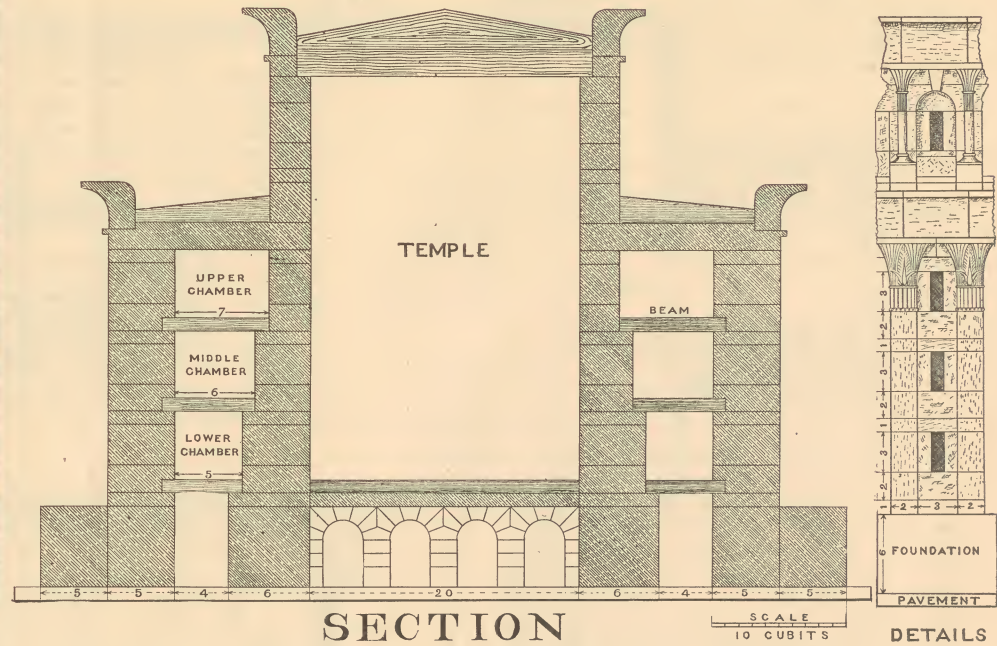


FACADE

Son of man; Mark Well,  
and behold with thine eyes,  
and hear with thine ears,  
and Mark Well the Entrance to the House.

Ezekiel XLIV:5.

E L E V E N



SECTION

DETAILS



### THE WEST BUILDING.

THE building that adjoined the separate place at the west end of the Inner Court was seventy cubits broad and the length thereof was ninety cubits, and the wall of the building was five cubits thick round about.

Ezekiel XLI:12.

Note: The outside dimensions were therefore eighty by one hundred, and the building formed the west wall of the Inner Court.

### THE TWO HOLY CHAMBERS.

WITHOUT the Inner Gate were chambers for the singers in the Inner Court, which was at the North Gate, and their front was toward the south.

ONE at the side of the South Gate having the front toward the north.

AND he said unto me, the North Chamber, whose front is toward the south, is for the priests who keep the charge of the House; and the South Chamber, whose front is toward the north, is for the priests who keep the charge of the altar.

Ezekiel XL:44, 45.

### THE NORTH CHAMBER.

THEN he brought me forth into the Outer Court the way toward the north; and he brought me into the chamber that adjoined the separate place along the north side of the Temple. The length before the north door was a hundred cubits and the breadth was fifty cubits. It adjoined the twenty cubits which belonged to the Inner Court on the one side and adjoined the pavement which belonged to the Outer Court on the other side, and stood gallery upon gallery in three stories. Now, the upper rooms were shorter, for the galleries took away from these more than from the lower and the middlemost of the building, for they were in three stories and they had not pillars as the PILLARS OF THE COURTS. The door to the North Chambers as one goeth into them from the Outer Court was in the east end.

Ezekiel XLII:1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9.

### THE SOUTH CHAMBERS.

INCLUDING the thickness of the wall of the Inner Court on the south side were chambers adjoining the separate place and facing the Temple, and the walk before them was like the walk of the North Chambers; they were as long as they and as broad as they; and all their egresses were both according to their style and to their doors. And according to the door of the North Chamber was a door at the end of the walk directly before the east wall of the South Chambers as one enters them.

Ezekiel XLII:10-12.

### THE SEPARATE PLACE.

BETWEEN the chambers and the Temple was a separate place of twenty cubits breadth round about the House (on the north, west and south), and he measured the separate place toward the east a hundred cubits.

Ezekiel XLI:10-14.

### THE PILLARS OF THE COURT.

AND he measured the length of the building before the separate place which was at the back of the Temple and the Galleries of the Inner Court on the north side and on the south side, a hundred cubits each; and the porches of the court and the galleries round about on their three stories.

Ezekiel XLI:15.

THESE three buildings—the North Chambers, the South Chambers, and the West Building—each a hundred cubits in length, bounded the west end of the Inner Court on three sides, with pillared galleries known as the PILLARS OF THE COURT, sheathing the Temple like the calyx of a lily. The form of the Temple, with its wide, open entrance glistening in the sun, displayed its gorgeous efflorescence like a great white lily; while at the rear, concealed in the thick darkness, lay the mysterious Ark of the Covenant with its priceless secret.

### THE INNER COURT.

THE Inner Court was 100 cubits wide and 250 cubits long, and its area was 2.5 acres.

THE length is proved by the following addition:  
Length of the entire TEMPLE and steps 130 cubits  
Breadth of separate place at west 20 cubits  
Breadth of separate place at east 100 cubits  
Total length of the Inner Court 250 cubits

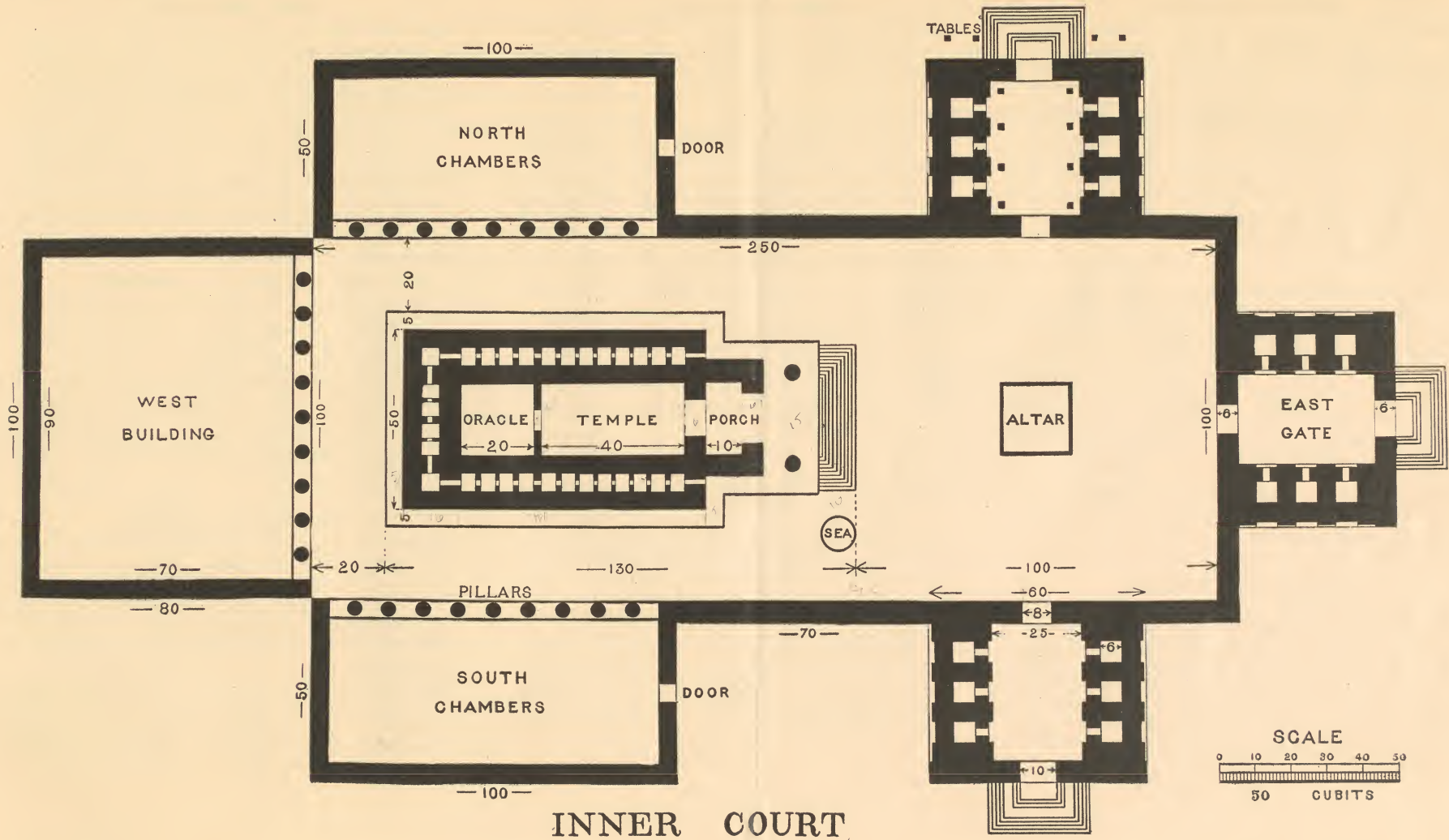
THE width of the Inner Court was 100 cubits, a proposition thrice proved as follows: First, at the east end, or Court of the Altar. He measured the court a hundred cubits long and a hundred cubits broad, foursquare (Ezek. XL:47). Second, at the west end, for he measured the length of the building before the separate place at the back of the TEMPLE a hundred cubits (Ezek. XLI:15). Third, transversely through the TEMPLE by the following addition:

Width of Temple	50 cubits
Foundation on north	5 cubits
Foundation on south	5 cubits
Separate place on north	20 cubits
Separate place on south	20 cubits
Total width of Inner Court	100 cubits

THE width of the Inner Court is furthermore proved by measurements from the outer wall to the Inner Court, as follows:

Beginning at the north gate on a line with the outer wall, run thence south  
length of the outer gate 50 cubits  
from outer gate to inner gate 100 cubits  
length of the inner gate 50 cubits  
Total distance from outside of outer wall to inside of inner wall 200 cubits  
In like manner beginning at the south gate run north to the inner court 200 cubits  
The width of the outer court was 500 cubits  
From which subtract twice 200, or 400 cubits  
And there remains for the width of the inner court 100 cubits





## NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

BABYLON thrice rose to power in ancient times; the third Babylonian Kingdom lasted seventy years, a period of time coinciding with the Babylonian captivity of the Jews. It rose with the fall of Ninevah 606 B. C.; Nebuchadnezzar, then crown prince, was at once sent with an army to establish the authority of the new regime in Asia Minor. He took possession of Jerusalem and sent a number of the brightest young men to Babylon, where they were taught the lore of the Chaldean sages and given high rank. Daniel, the most famous of them, became chief of the Magi and the second ruler in the kingdom. He lived until the time of Cyrus.

ALL told, Nebuchadnezzar made four expeditions against Jerusalem in the course of twenty years. It was on the fourth expedition that he lost patience with the Jews and destroyed the Temple because they had forsaken Jehovah and rebelled against him. During the second of these expeditions, Ezekiel, a priest of the Temple, was carried to Babylon, where he lived many years, encouraging his people to rebuild the Temple, which he described as though seen in a vision, giving most precise measurements.

BY the hand of Cyrus the Babylonian kingdom was destroyed and the Jews set free; many of them returned to Jerusalem to rebuild the Temple under Zerubbabel, Prince of Judah.

## EZEKIEL'S DESCRIPTION.

YAHOVAH brought me in a vision to the land of Israel, and set me down upon a very high mountain. He brought me thither; and I beheld a man with a linen tape in his hand, and a measuring reed six cubits in length, of a CUBIT and a HANDBREADTH each; then he measured the thickness of the wall one reed, and the height one reed. Ezekiel XL:5. He measured it on the four sides, it had a wall round about, the length five hundred and the breadth five hundred.

Ezekiel XLII:20.

## THREE OUTER GATES.

LOOKING inward, he came to the East Gate and went up the steps thereof; and measured the threshold of the gate, one reed broad and the breadth of the opening of the gate ten cubits.

ONE reed he measured the porch of the gate toward the House and the width eight cubits. The lodges of the East Gate were three on this side and three on that side; the three were of equal measure, every lodge was one reed long and one reed broad, and the space between the lodges was five cubits. He then measured the gate from the roof of one little chamber to the roof of another, a breadth of twenty-five cubits, from door to door. He measured the posts (P P), sixty cubits. The court extended to these posts and round by the sides of the gate. Then he brought me into the Outer Court, and Lo, there were chambers, and a pavement made for the court round about; and the pavement was by the sides of the gates, the whole length of the gates, even the lower pavement. From the face of the Outer Gate to the face of the Inner Gate was fifty cubits.

Ezekiel XL:6-17.

NORTHWARD was a gate to the Outer Court, the length was fifty cubits and the breadth was twenty-five cubits; and the lodges thereof were three on this side and three on that side; and the posts thereof and the arches thereof were after the measure of the first gate and they went up to it by seven steps. There was a gate to the Inner Court opposite the Outer Gate on the north, and he measured from gate to gate a hundred cubits. There were arches round about, twenty-five cubits high and five cubits broad, and the arches faced the Outer Court and palm trees were upon the posts thereof. And there were closed windows to the lodges and the windows were round about inward. And I beheld a gate toward the south.

Ezekiel XL:16-30.

## THREE INNER GATES.

SOUTHWARD there was a gate to the Inner Court and he measured from gate to gate a hundred cubits. Then he brought me to the Inner Court by the South Gate, and he measured the gate according to these measures: It was fifty cubits long and twenty-five cubits broad; and the arches thereof were toward the Outer Court; and palm trees were upon the posts thereof, and the ascent to it had eight steps. Then he brought me to the eastern part of the Inner Court, and measured the gate according to these measures; and the ascent to it had eight steps. Then he brought me to the North Gate, and measured it according to these measures, and the ascent to it had eight steps.

## TABLES FOR THE SACRIFICES.

IN the Outer Court outside the North Inner Gate on one side of the steps were two tables, and on the other side were two tables; four tables for the burnt offering, of hewn stone, a cubit and a half long, a cubit and a half broad and a cubit high; whereon they laid the instruments wherewith they slew the sacrifices. Within the gate were four tables on this side and four tables on that side; eight tables, whereon they slew the sacrifices, and upon the tables was laid the flesh of the offering.

Ezekiel XL:40-43.

## FOUR BOILING COURTS.

NEXT he brought me forth into the Outer Court and caused me to pass by the four corners of the court, I beheld in every corner a court forty cubits long and thirty broad. There was a wall round each of them and boiling places were made under the walls where the priests of the Temple boiled the sacrifice of the people.

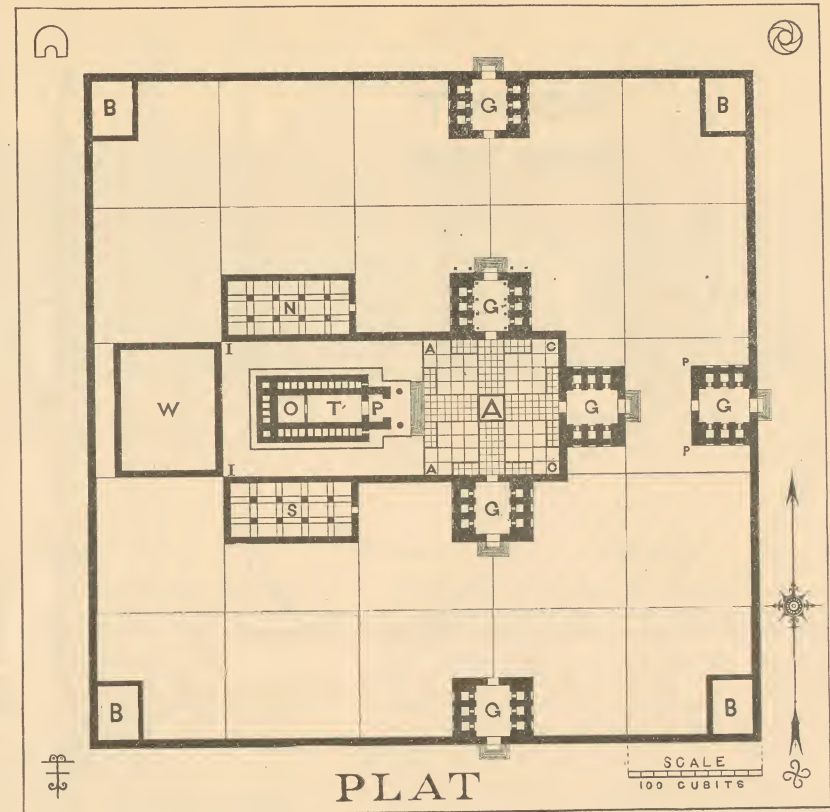
Ezekiel XLVI:21-24.

SACRIFICE was the essence of the Temple worship. The animal sacrificed was usually cooked and eaten, except a small portion burned on the altar as a peace offering to Jehovah. In the burnt offering, however, the entire carcass was consumed by fire.

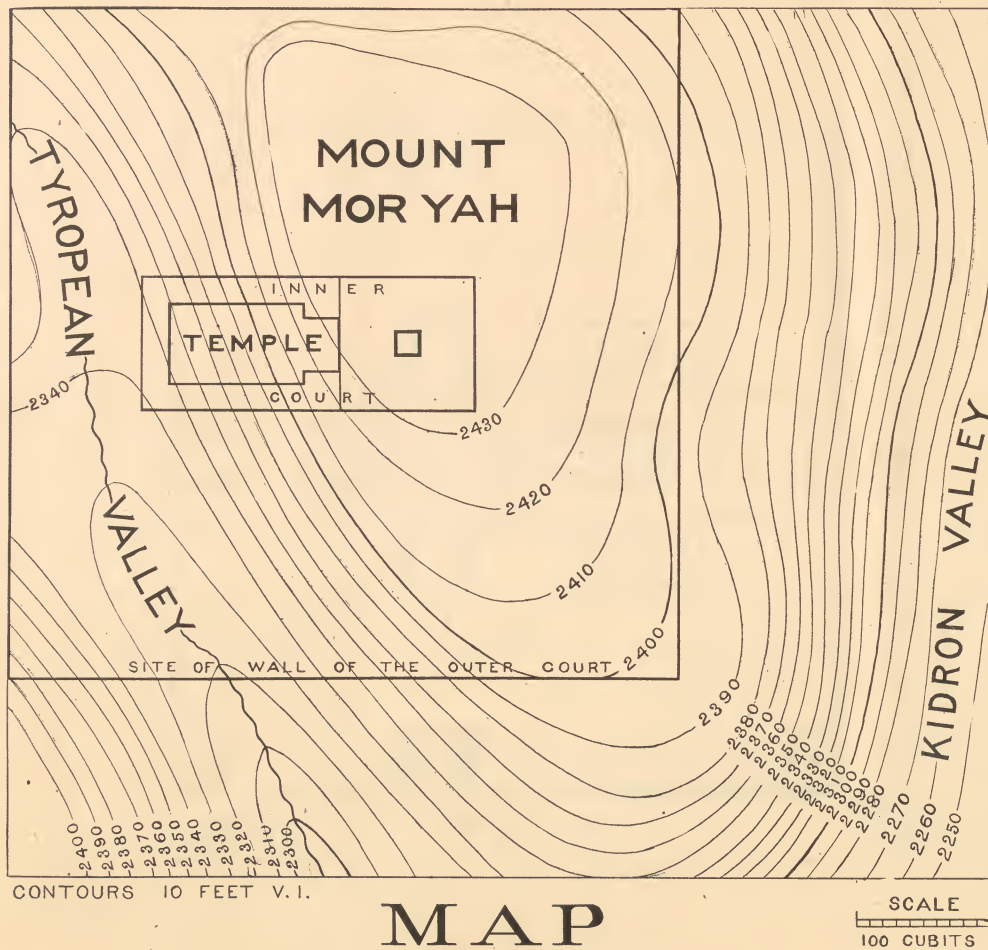


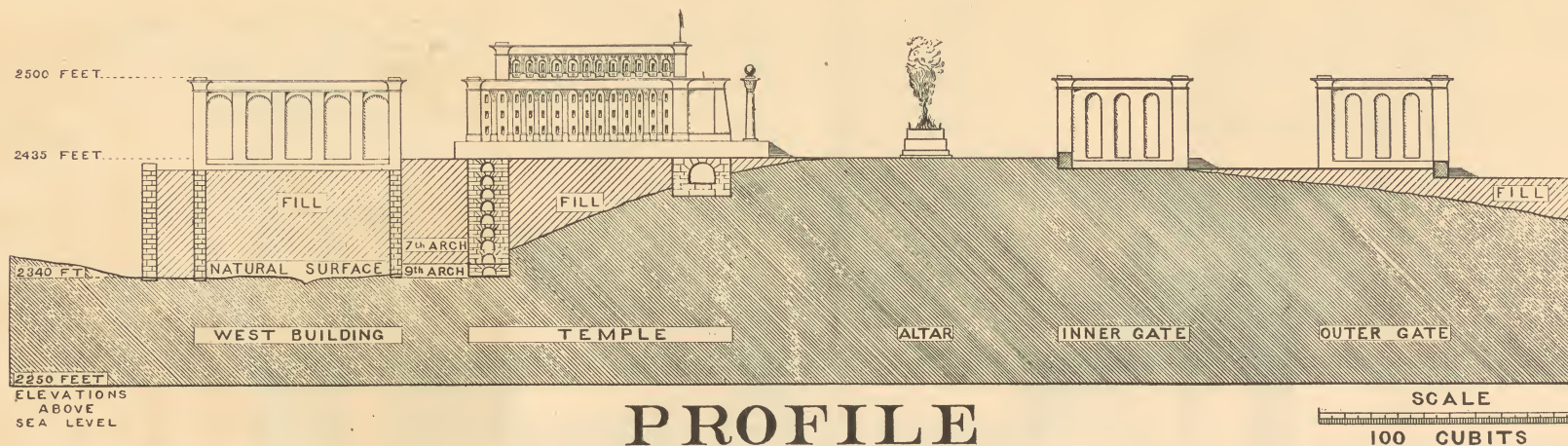
# LEGEND.

B B B B	BOILING COURTS in corners of Outer Court.
I C I C	INNER COURT, 10 by 25 poles, area 2.5 acres.
A C A C	COURT of the ALTAR, 100 cubits square, Area 1 acre.
A	ALTAR, 20 cubits square.
O T P	HOUSE OF JEHOVAH, 50 by 100 cubits.
O	ORACLE, or HOLY OF HOLIES, 20 cubits sq.
T	TEMPLE, or HOLY PLACE, 20 by 40 cubits.
P	PORCH, 20 by 10 cubits.
• •	The Two PILLARS OF BRASS. 25 cubits in height 25 feet in circumference 25 hundred feet above sea level to top.
N	NORTH CHAMBERS, 50 by 100 cubits.
S	SOUTH CHAMBERS, 50 by 100 cubits.
W	WEST BUILDING, 50 by 100 cubits.
GGG GGG	GATES, 50 by 60 cubits outside. 25 cubits wide inside.
P P	POSTS or corners of gate, 60 cubits apart.
SCALE	The Plat is 1/2500 actual size. One inch equals 100 cubits. One square inch equals one acre. Area of Outer Court 25 acres.









## TOPOGRAPHY.

**KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE** stood on Mount Mor Yah, a steep, rocky hill in the eastern part of Jerusalem; to the west lay the Tyropean Valley, ninety feet in depth, while the Kidron Valley, over two hundred feet in depth, lay to the east.

**THE** map shows the original surface by contours representing imaginary steps on the hillside; each contour being a level ten feet higher than the next one below. The numbers indicate the elevations above the level of the Mediterranean Sea.

**MOUNT MOR YAH** was originally a narrow ridge, but King Solomon changed it into a broad plateau, not by cutting down the hill, but by filling up the valleys to a level with the top of the hill, as shown on the Profile.

## THE QUARRY.

**NORTH** of the **TEMPLE** and just within the city wall of Jerusalem lies the vast underground quarry from which King Solomon obtained the stone used in constructing this great platform.

**THE** existence of this quarry was long unknown until its discovery by an American missionary through a hole under the city wall at a point about a hundred yards east of the Damascus Gate.

**THE** rock is Dolomite, a white limestone composed of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesium. It is soft and easily worked when freshly quarried, but, upon exposure to the air, it soon hardens and becomes a durable building stone. The stone was made ready at the quarry and the floor is covered with chips to an unknown depth.

## PROFILE.

**THE** altar stood upon the highest point of the hill, where Abraham prepared his son Isaac for a bloody sacrifice, the spot where the angel stood upon the threshing floor of Araunah and stretched forth his hand toward Jerusalem to destroy it. So David bought there an altar unto Jehovah and offered burnt offerings and peace offerings, and the plague was stayed from Israel.

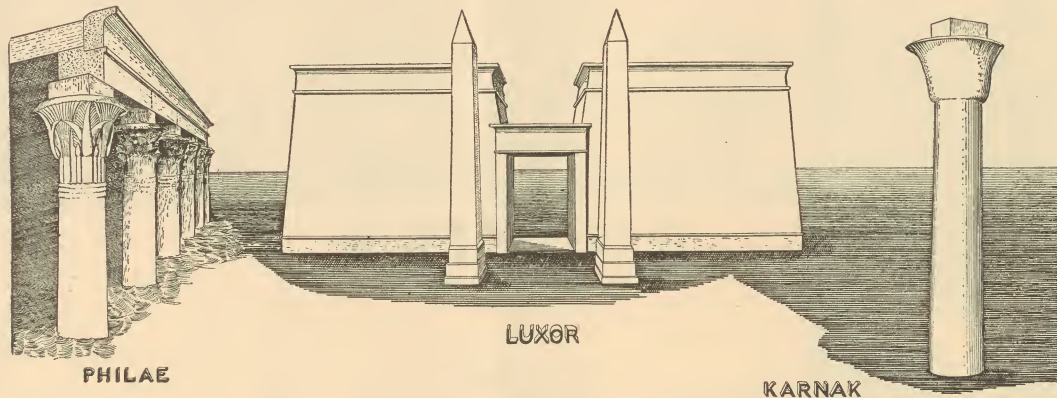
**THE** Temple was built out over the Tyropean Valley on a fill ninety feet high, composed of nine arches, secret repositories of the Temple. The secret of the Ninth Arch is one of the hidden mysteries of Freemasonry, revealed only to the Knights of the Ninth Arch, known in America as the Royal Arch of Solomon.



Shall we compare  
Works of men that fleeting are  
With the sweet perennial flow  
Of swift rivers, or the glow  
Of the unquenching sun, or light  
Of the golden queen of night.

Spring renews the flowerets' hues  
With her sweet refreshing dews,  
Ocean wide bids his tide  
With returning current glide.  
Does folly think there is, alas!  
Eternity in stone or glass.

But to him who in the love of Nature  
Holds communion with her visible forms  
She speaks a various language.  
He finds sermons in stones,  
Books in the running brooks,  
And good in everything.



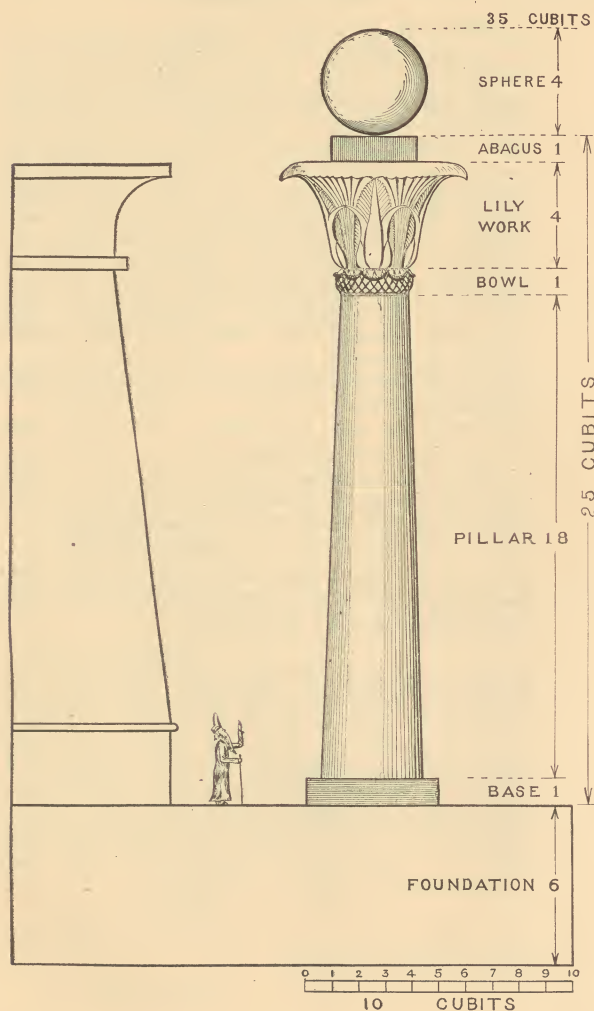
## THE ARTS OF ANCIENT EGYPT

EGYPT is the source of the inspiration which guided the hand of Solomon in the construction of the Temple. The influence of Egypt on the development of Israel was vital, for Moses, raised in the house of Pharaoh's daughter and instructed in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, revealed parts of the secret arts and points of the Ancient Mysteries to the whole Hebrew nation.

LOOK at Solomon, whose wisdom excelled the wisdom of all the men of the East and all the wisdom of Egypt, who married Pharaoh's daughter and employed architects of Tyre and Gebalites to build the most wonderful temple of the ages.

ISAIAH foretold a closer union, saying, "Behold Jehovah rideth on a swift cloud and cometh into Egypt, and in that day shall there be an altar to Jehovah in the midst of Egypt."





### JACHIN AND BOAZ.

THERE HE MADE before the house two pillars thirty-five cubits high; for he fashioned the two pillars of brass, eighteen cubits was the height of one pillar, and a line of twelve cubits compassed the other pillar.

HE made two capitals of brass to set upon the tops of the pillars; the height of one capital was five cubits and the height of the other was five cubits. And each capital had four cubits of lily work next to the bowl which was covered with network, for there were nets of checkerwork and wreaths of chainwork for the capitals, seven for the one capital and seven for the other.

EACH capital had two rows of pomegranates round about upon the network of the capital; four hundred pomegranates for the two networks covering the two bowls of the capitals that were upon the pillars.

Jeremiah; Kings; Chronicles.

### THE TERRESTIAL SPHERE.

FIVE fives are twenty-five and the complete pillars were twenty-five cubits in height, including base and abacus each one cubit high; for base, shaft, capital and abacus are the essential members of a perfect column.

IN the 25 cubits there are 52 feet, corresponding to the 52 weeks in the year, while the seven wreaths upon the bowl denote the seven days of the week.

VIEWED from a new angle, the number 25 again comes to light; the circumference of the pillars, given in the description as 12 cubits, is found by counting twenty-five inches to the cubit, to be exactly 25 feet.

EACH sphere was 25 hundred feet above sea level, for the elevation of the pavement as it remains to this day is 2435 feet 5 inches, while above this there was 64 feet 7 inches, which was the height of the foundation and pillar.

SYSTEMATICALLY concealed in every part of these mysterious pillars lies the Sacred Cubit of 25 inches—the one 10 millioneth part of the Polar Radius of the Earth—a unit essential to this demonstration and meeting every test.

### THE CELESTIAL SPHERE.

ALSO the two great pillars symbolize the primary law of creation which predicates the distinctive and harmonious ponderation of the contrary forces of the universal equipoise.

REPEATING the great lesson that life is the result of forces in continual conflict and that death results when this active antagonism ceases. They emphasize the binary principle in nature—male and female, light and darkness, spirit and matter, wisdom and strength.

ERECTED as witnesses, pillars were common throughout the land; in this respect the two pillars of the Temple refer to that precept of the law which required the testimony of two witnesses to confirm a statement. "I will give power unto my two witnesses."

### SYMBOLISM.

SYMBOLS are visible objects used for the purpose of conveying to the mind something which cannot be seen. When used in a dramatic style they express obscure thoughts in a vivid manner that paints a brilliant picture on the memory and thus enable us to preserve much that otherwise would be lost.

IN the symbol of the burning bush a sublime conception of the divine nature is burned into the heart. Behold! the bush burned with fire and was not consumed; and Jehovah called out of the midst of the bush, "EHYEH"—a form of Jehovah, translated "I Am." Exodus III:2, 4, 14.

GREAT wellsprings of thought yield their refreshing flood only to the stroke of the magic rod of symbolism. Moses smote the rock with his rod and there came forth water that the people might drink.

Exodus XVII:6.

NATURE is a book written in symbolic language; knowledge of its secrets is concealed from him who cannot decipher its ancient hieroglyphics.

SYMBOLS are essential to abstract speculation and extend our knowledge beyond the realm of the senses. They entable us to retain, by means of visible signs, the intangible precepts of the invisible world.

## THE ARK OF THE COVENANT.

BEZALEL made the Ark of acacia wood; two cubits and a half was the length of it, and a cubit and a half the breadth of it, and a cubit and a half the height of it. And he overlaid it with pure gold within and without and made a rim of gold to it round about. And he cast for it four rings of gold, in the four lower corners thereof; even two rings on the one side of it and two rings on the other side of it. And he made two staves of acacia wood, and overlaid them with gold. And he put the staves into the rings on the sides of the Ark, to bear the Ark.

AND he made a cover of pure gold; two and a half cubits was the length thereof, and a cubit and a half was the breadth thereof. And he made two cherubim of gold; of beaten work made he them, at the two ends of the cover; one cherub at the one end and one cherub at the other end; of one piece with the cover made he the cherubim. And the cherubim spread out their wings on high, covering the cover with their wings, with their faces one to another.

—Exodus XXXVII:1-9.

THIS mysterious casket of glittering gold was the cynosure of the Ancient Jews and their most precious heritage. It held them entranced in adoration in a manner beyond the comprehension of the western world. It occupied the place of honor in King Solomon's Temple; the chief purpose of that magnificent structure being to serve as the repository of this cherished relic. Upon this costly building Solomon lavished the wealth accumulated during the wars of David.

THE Ark was in truth the seat of Jehovah, for here the Supreme Architect of the Universe kept the symbols of his power. From it emanated the Shekinah, that divine light without which man sits in gloom and the purpose of his being is a mystery. Here were preserved the sacred standards by means of which the universe was measured and the depths of divine mystery fathomed.

## TRIPLE CONTENTS OF THE ARK.

BEYOND the second veil of the Tabernacle was the Holy of Holies containing the Ark of the Covenant, wherein was a golden pot holding the manna, and Aaron's rod that budded and the tables of the Covenant. Hebrews IX:4.

Moses said unto Aaron, "Take a pot, put an omerful of manna therein, and lay it up before Jehovah, to be kept throughout your generations, They measured it with an Omer.

Exodus XVI:33, 13.

Put back the rod of Aaron before the testimony to be kept for a token.

Numbers XVII:10.

I put the tables in the Ark which I had made.

Deuteronomy X:5.

MANNA was a symbol of the spiritual food that sustains the soul; the Omer was a standard of measure and of weight; Aaron's rod was the Sacred Cubit and the standard of length, while the Decalogue—the ten words engraved on the two tables of stone—was the standard of human conduct. The Ark itself was a perfect and just standard of length, weight and measure, accurately proportioned to the size and weight of the earth.

THE inherent use of the number 25 is the most significant feature in its conception; for the dimension of the Ark are given in terms of the Sacred Cubit of 25 inches, while its capacity was 25 hundred pints, equal to 25 hundred pounds of water. This use of the number 25 is a deduction from the known factors in the case; an assumption of fact conceived to be incontrovertible, and submitted, therefore, as having been conclusively demonstrated.

THE interior dimensions of the Ark are unknown, but the required volume is obtained by the following: 1.4 cubits wide, 1.4 cubits high and 2 16/49 cubits long. This makes 4.56 cubic cubits, or 2500 pints of 28.5 cubic inches each, the exact capacity of the stone coffer in the King's Chamber of the Great Pyramid of Egypt.

## THE COVENANT.

BEYOND the second veil was that part of the Tabernacle called the Holy of Holies, containing the Ark of the Covenant. Now the priests went in continually into the first part of the Tabernacle, performing the services; but into the second part, the High Priest alone, and that but once in the year (the Day of Atonement), and not without blood, which he offered for himself and for the errors of his people. This signifies that the way into the Holy Place was not yet made manifest while the first Tabernacle stood; which is a symbol for the present time; according to which are offered both gifts and sacrifices that cannot, as touching the conscience, make the worshipper perfect, being only carnal ordinances with meats and drinks, imposed until the reformation. Hebrews IX:3-10. For it is impossible that the blood of the bulls and goats shall take away sin. Hebrews X:4.

BEHOLD, the days come, when I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and the house of Judah; not according to the covenant that I made with their fathers in the day that I took them by the hand to lead them forth out of the land of Egypt. Hebrews VIII:8-9.

This is the covenant that I will make with them after those days; I will put my laws in their heart, and upon their minds also will I write them.

Hebrews X:16.

Of this I have many things to say and hard of interpretation, seeing that ye are become dull of hearing. For when by reason of the times ye ought to be teachers, ye have need that some one teach you the rudiments of the first principles; and have become such as have need of milk, and not solid food. For every one that partaketh of milk is inexperienced in the word of righteousness, for he is a babe. But solid food is for grown men, those who by reason of use have their senses exercised to discern good and evil.

Hebrews V:11-14.

The simple believe every word, but the prudent man looketh well to his going.

Proverbs XIV:15.



## THE SACRED CUBIT.

CUBITS of various patterns have had their day, but the cubit employed in the construction of King Solomon's Temple was not one of the shifty crew; it was the Cubit after the original measure, specified in Chronicles III:3; it was not "The cubit of a man," mentioned in Deuteronomy III:2; but it was "A Cubit and a handbreadth," as stated in Ezekiel XL:5.

UP from Egypt Aaron brought his famous rod and placed it in the Ark of the Covenant for a token. It was the Sacred Cubit, 25 inches in length and was obtained by first carefully measuring the distance from the Center of the Earth to the North Pole and then dividing it into 10 million equal parts.

BUT the Metric System is derived from an arc on the earth's surface; the Meter being the one 10 millionth part of a quadrant.

IN both systems the earth is the grand unit, and both systems are very old; the meter having been employed by the prehistoric inhabitants of Central America in the construction of their ancient temples. The Egyptians, however, although deriving much of their culture from the older civilization of Central America, rejected the meter and adopted the cubit instead; its superiority having been amply demonstrated; for instance, the absurdity of measuring the distance to the sun by means of a curved line, is apparent. This fatal defect caused the discard of the metric system thousands of years ago.

THE ENGLISH system of weights and measures was derived from the Sacred Cubit, but the standard was lost at the destruction of King Solomon's Temple and errors appeared. The necessary corrections are embodied in the following tables:

Table 1.—THE PERFECT MEASURE.

2½	Cubits	equal	1	Ell
10	Ells	equal	1	Chain
10	Chains	equal	1	Furlong
10	Furlongs	equal	1	Mile
4	Miles	equal	1	League
1000	Leagues	equal		The Polar Radius

Table 2.—THE MORE PERFECT MEASURE.

10	Cubits	equal	1	Pole
10	Poles	equal	1	Acre side
10	Acre sides	equal	1	Metron
10	Metrons	equal	1	League
1000	Leagues	equal		The Polar Radius

Table 3.—THE MOST PERFECT MEASURE.

	2½	Cubits		1	Ell
	4	Ells	10	Cubits	1 Pole
10	Ells	1	Chain		
	4	Chains	10	Poles	1 Acre Side
10	Chains	1	Furlong		
	4	Furlongs	10	Acre sides	1 Metron
10	Furlongs	1	Mile		
	4	Miles	10	Metrons	1 League
1000	Leagues				Polar Radius

Table 4.—SELECT COMBINATIONS.

10	Cubits	4	Ells	1	Pole
10	Poles	4	Chains	1	Acre side
10	Acre sides	4	Furlongs	1	Metron
10	Metrons	4	Miles	1	League
1000	Leagues				Polar Radius

The diameter of the earth is 8000 miles—the cube of 20—symbolized by the Holy of Holies, which was a cube of 20.

## THE ACRE.

THE United States system of land measure was derived from King Solomon's Temple. That part of the Inner Court in front of the Temple was known as the Court of the Altar. It was a perfect square and contained exactly one acre.

He measured the court  
A hundred cubits long and  
A hundred cubits broad, foursquare;  
And the altar was before the House.

Ezekiel XL:47.

Proof:

100 cubits is 2500 inches or 208 plus feet,  
1 United States Acre is 43560 square feet,  
1 Acre side equals the square root of 43560 or 208 plus feet.

Things equal to the same thing are equal.

Q. E. D.

## Table of Ancient Land Measure.

100 square cubits equals 1 square Pole  
100 square Poles equals 1 Square Acre

## THE TOWNSHIP.

THERE shall be for the Holy Place 500 in length by 500 in breadth, square round about, and 50 cubits for the suburbs thereof, round about.

Ezekiel XLV:2.

THE entire area of the Temple grounds was, therefore, 600 cubits by 600 cubits, or 360,000 square cubits, forming a square of 36 square acres.

THE United States system of land measure is based upon a square township of 36 square sections, each consisting of 64 squares containing 10 acres each. Each 10 acre tract is 40 rods square, and it can be quartered three times; it also contains 100 square chains, and it can also be subdivided decimally. The system is perfect. Remove not the ancient land mark which thy fathers have set.

Proverbs XXII:28.



## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE perfect system of weights and measures was in use at the dawn of history, for the Lord said unto Moses:

Thou shalt have a perfect and just weight,  
A perfect and just measure shalt thou have.  
Deuteronomy XXV:15.

THE following series of tables are the result of a correction of the modern English system necessary in restoring it to original perfection. These tables are based upon the size and weight of the earth, and in addition are related to the three common elements—lead, water and iron.

Table 5.—THE PERFECT MEASURE.

		Capacity in pounds of Water	Volume in cubic inches	Volume of equal weight of earth cu. ins.	Volume of equal weight of lead cu. ins.
1 Pint		1	28.5	5.	2.5.
10 Pints	1 Gallon	10	285.	50.	25.
10 Gallons	1 Bushel	100	2850.	500.	250.
25 Bushels	1 Ark	2500	71250	12500.	6250.

This is a table of both weights and measures, for ten pints make a gallon holding ten pounds of water having a volume of 285 cubic inches and weighing the same as 50 cubic inches of earth, mean density, or 25 cubic inches of lead, specific gravity, 11.4.

VESTIGES of the ancient system still in use are the United States standard Pint of 28 $\frac{3}{4}$  cubic inches; the New Hampshire milk Gallon of 285 cubic inches and the British Imperial Gallon which holds 10 pounds of water.

THE following table reveals a second decimal system, representing quarters of the several units of the preceding table. It is more perfect than the former, for it is completely decimal and in addition its units of water are exactly balanced by round numbers of cubic inches of iron, specific gravity, 7.125.

Table 6.—THE MORE PERFECT MEASURE.

		Volume in cubic inches	Volume of an equal weight of iron in cubic inches
1 Gill		7.125	1.
10 Gills	1 Quart	71.25	10
10 Quarts	1 Peck	712.5	100.
10 Pecks	1 Sack	7125.	1000.
10 Sacks	1 Ark	71250.	10000.

These remarkable ratios between the weights of earth, water, lead and iron were in the mind of Solomon when he said:

Thou hast ordered all things  
In measure and number and weight.

Wisdom of Solomon XI:20.

A STILL more remarkable result is obtained by combining the two preceding tables, giving two parallel decimal systems, while running through it from beginning to end is a third system of quarters. This table culminates in the great Brazen Sea, an immense bowl that stood in the Inner Court of King Solomon's Temple, supported by twelve great brazen bulls. This huge vessel was the largest and most unique standard of measure ever devised by the ingenuity of the human mind; for it incorporated such elements as the size, shape and weight of the earth.

Table 7.—THE MOST PERFECT MEASURE.

Combined table of decimals and quarters.

				Volume of an equal weight of iron in cubic inches
4	Ounces	1 Gill		1
4	Gills	1 Pint		4
10 Gills	1 Quart			10
4	Quarts	10 Pints	1 Gallon	40
10 Quarts	1 Peck			100
4	Pecks	10 Gallons	1 Bushel	400
10 Pecks	1 Sack			1000
	2½ Sacks		1 Quarter	2500
10 Sacks	4 Quarters	25 Bushels	1 Ark	10000
100	Quarters	25 Arks	1 Sea	250000

Table 8.—SELECT COMBINATIONS from Table 7.

Quarters and tenths.

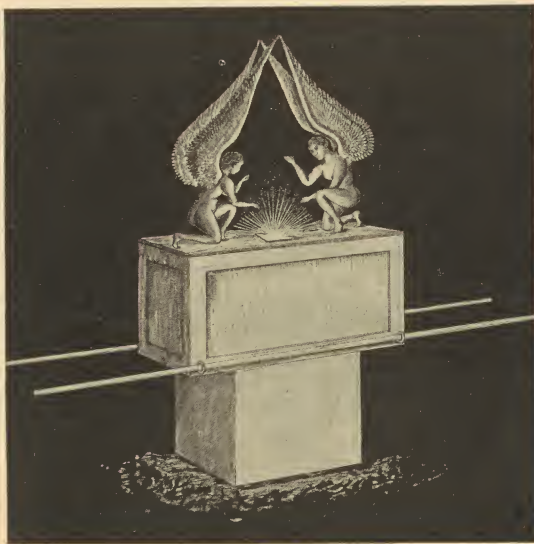
10 Pints	equal 4	Quarts	equal 1	Gallon
10 Gallons	equal 4	Pecks	equal 1	Bushel
10 Pecks	equal 2½	Bushels	equal 1	Sack
10 Sacks	equal 4	Quarters	equal 1	Ark

CAREFUL study of Table 7 reveals the source of our modern fractional systems. The purely decimal system having proved impracticable for ordinary transactions, the decimals were soon dropped and long since forgotten, while the system of halves, quarters and eighths was retained.

Table 9.—MODERN ENGLISH MEASURE.

8 Pints	equal	1	Gallon
8 Gallons	equal	1	Bushel
8 Bushels	equal	1	Quarter

THE Quarter is the largest unit of grain measure used in England and is practically one-quarter of the Ark of the Covenant.



THE ARK OF THE COVENANT

T W E N T Y - T H R E E

## QUARTERS AND HALVES.

IN addition to the division into eighths the quarter of each unit has a name.

The Gill is a quarter of a Pint,  
The Quart is a quarter of a Gallon,  
The Peck is a Quarter of a Bushel,  
The Gill also has its quarter; there being 16 ounces in a pound, originally, the Ounce is a quarter of a Gill for the Gill is a quarter of a Pint, and

"A pint's a pound  
The world around."

ONE great advantage of quarters over decimals is the ease with which cylindrical vessels for measuring liquids can be constructed. It is a simple rule of mathematics that the area of a circle increases as the square of the diameter; therefore, the capacity of a cylinder is quadrupled by doubling the diameter, while doubling the height doubles the capacity; hence doubling both diameter and height increases the capacity eight times. The same is true of a set of cubes, doubling each side increases its volume eight times. It is impossible for an ordinary mechanic to make a set of cylinders in the ratio of ten, while it is a very simple matter to do the same in the ratio of eight. For example, a cylinder one foot high and 5½ inches in diameter holds a gallon or 10 pounds of water; double the diameter and it holds 40 pounds; then double the height and it holds 8 gallons or 80 pounds of water.

THE fundamental table of the series, the simplest and most wonderful of them all, is the table of just measures found in the Bible, for its several elements are each exactly balanced by weights of earth measured in exact unit decimals of cubic cubits.

YE shall have just balances and a just ephah and a just bath, the ephah and the bath shall be the same size and shall contain the tenth part of a homer.

Ezekiel XLV:10.

They measured the manna with an omer. Now an omer is the tenth part of an ephah.

Exodus XVI:18, 36.

THE volume of 10 homers or 100 baths is 5.7 cubic cubits; for behold, the Sea of Brass contained 114 cubic cubits or 20 hundred baths, from which it follows that one hundred baths equals 5.7 cubic cubits. Now 5.7 is the specific gravity of the earth, therefore 100 baths of water is equal in weight to one cubic cubit of earth. This, then, is the starting point for building up the following table:

Table 10. BIBLICAL MEASURES.

	Capacity in cubic cubits	Volume of an equal weight of earth cubic cubits
1 Omer = 3 1/8 Pints	.0057	.001
10 Omers = 1 Bath	.057	.01
10 Baths = 1 Homer	.57	.1
10 Homers = 100 Baths	5.7	1.
2000 Baths = 1 SEA	114.	20.



THE SEA OF BRASS



## THE BRAZEN SEA.

HE made the molten sea, ten cubits from brim to brim, round in compass, and the height thereof was five cubits and the circumference was thirty. It was a handbreadth thick and the brim thereof was wrought like the brim of a cup, like the flower of a lily: it held two thousand baths.

UNDER the brim were knobs which did compass it round about, ten to the cubit.

RESTING upon twelve bulls, three looking toward the north, three looking toward the west, three looking toward the south and three looking toward the east. 1 Kings VI:23-26.

AND the two pillars, the one sea and the twelve brazen bulls which King Solomon had made for the House of Jehovah: the brass of all these vessels was not weighed. Jeremiah LII:20.

Solomon left all the vessels unweighed because they were exceeding many, the weight of the brass could not be found out. 1 Kings VII:27.

He set the sea on the right shoulder of the House, eastward and toward the south. 1 Kings VI:39.

MUCH of the description is concise; yet it covers the points essential to the restoration. Evidently the sea was hemispherical; in fact, Josephus so states, while the ten cubits from brim to brim was the outside diameter and the compass of thirty was the inside circumference; and the handbreadth was five inches or two-tenths of a cubit.

SEPARATION of the ten cubits from brim to brim reveals the following elements:

diameter of the inner circle.....	9.55
handbreadth on the one side.....	.20
handbreadth on the other side.....	.20
a total distance of .....	9.95
falling short of ten cubits by.....	.05

The .05 was the projection of the brim,—.025 cubit on each side.

VERTICAL elements also require elucidation. The height outside was five cubits, therefore the depth inside, being a handbreadth less, was 4.8 cubits. The diameter of the sea was, however, 9.55 cubits, but a hemisphere 9.55 cubits in diameter is only 4.775 cubits in depth while the actual depth of the sea was 4.8 as just stated. This difference of .025 cubit represents the distance that the brim rose above the hemispherical portion. The sea consisted, therefore, of two portions: a hemisphere 9.55 cubits in diameter and a brim rising .025 cubit upward and projecting .025 outward, like the brim of a cup, like the flower of a lily.

A THIRD problem now appears, for the volume of the sea, computed from these dimensions, is found to be 114.3 cubic cubits, which is clearly an excess of .3 cubit. This small surplus was absorbed by a row of knobs under the brim. The number of these knobs was 300, for there were ten to a cubit and the sea was thirty cubits in compass. The volume of one knob was, therefore, equal to .3 cubit divided by 300 or .001 cubic cubit. The diameter of a hemispherical knob of this volume is found to be .0225 cubit or 9/16 of an inch.

THE molten sea, as thus reconstructed, has a capacity of 114 cubic cubits and holds 25 tons of water of 25 hundred pounds each, equal in weight to 25 times 10 thousand cubic inches of lead or half a million cubic inches of earth at mean density.

SUPPLYING water for the Temple service was the practical use to which this magnificent vessel was dedicated; but of far greater import was its employment as a standard of weights and measures based on the shape, weight and size of the earth; for the diameter of the sea was exactly one millionth part of the Polar Radius of the Earth.

## BASES AND LAVERS.

HE made the ten bases of brass; four cubits was the length of one base, four cubits was the breadth thereof and three cubits the height of it.

ON this pattern was the work of the bases: they had panels between the borders; the panels were four square and not round.

LIONS, bulls and cherubim were on the panels, and beneath the lions and bulls were wreaths of hanging work.

DOWN in the four corners every base had four brazen wheels and axles of brass; and the axles were in the base.

WITHIN the capital above was a mouth a cubit in depth and a cubit and a half in diameter, and it was round.

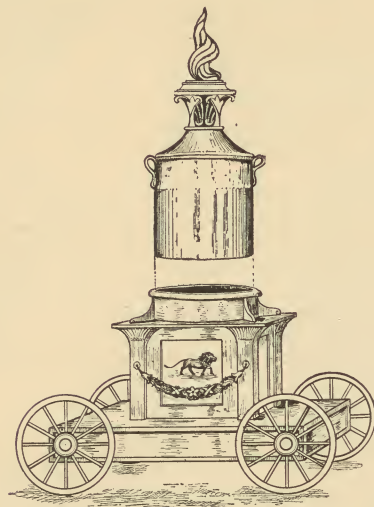
A BOVE the border was a pedestal in the top of the base, round in compass and half a cubit high.

TEN lavers of brass, each laver containing forty baths, he made; and upon every one of the ten bases he put one laver.

EACH of the bases carried one laver, set in the round mouth of the pedestal above the capital.

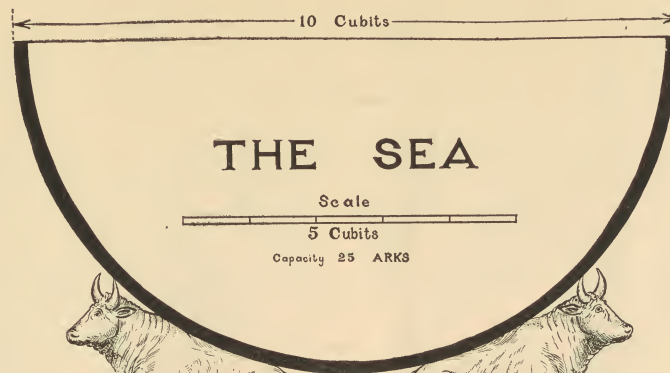
RIGHT and left he set the bases, five on the one shoulder of the House and five on the other shoulder. 1 Kings VII:27-39.

SUCH things as belonged to the burnt offering they washed in them, but the sea was for the priests to wash in. 2 Chronicles IV:6.



A BASE  
&  
A LAVER

ONE CUBIT

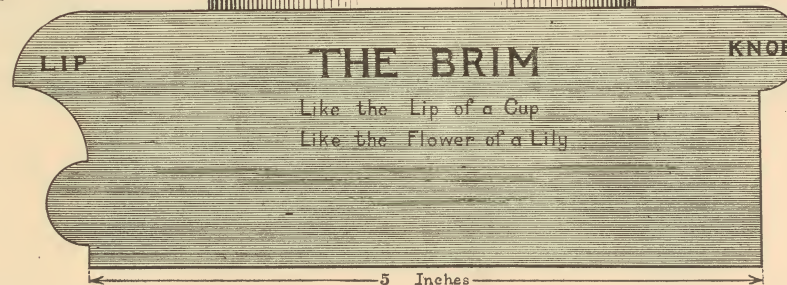
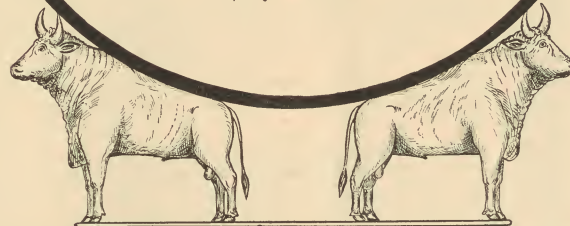


THE SEA

Scale

5 Cubits

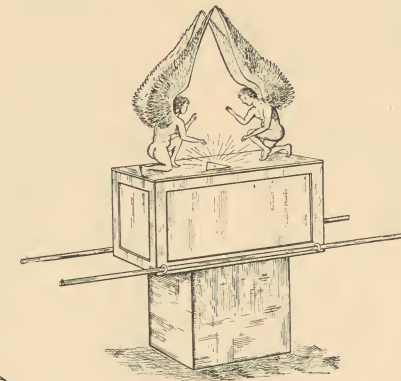
Capacity 25 ARKS



THE BRIM

Like the Lip of a Cup  
Like the Flower of a Lily

5 Inches



THE ARK

ON THE  
CUBICAL STONE  
Capacity 2500 Pints

ONE CUBIT

THE PERFECT STANDARDS



## PROVERBS.

GO from the presence of the foolish man  
in whom thou seest not the lips of knowledge.  
Fret not thyself because of evil men,  
Neither be thou envious of the wicked,  
For there shall be no reward to the evil man,  
The candle of the wicked shall be put out.

AND wisdom hath builded her house,  
She hath hewn out her seven pillars.  
Through wisdom is a house builded;  
And by understanding is it established.  
And by knowledge shall the chambers be filled  
With all her pleasant and precious riches.

UNDERSTANDING is a wellspring of life  
unto him that hath it;  
But the instruction of fools is folly.

TAKE fast hold of instruction; let her not go;  
keep her; for she is thy life.  
The law of the wise is a fountain of life  
To escape from the snares of death.

A WISE man is strong; yea,  
a man of knowledge increaseth strength.  
Wisdom is the principle thing,  
Therefore get wisdom, but with all thy getting,  
Get understanding.  
How much better it is to get wisdom than gold  
And to choose understanding rather than silver.

MY son, eat thou honey, because it is good,  
and honeycomb which is sweet to the taste.  
So shall knowledge of wisdom be unto thy soul  
When thou hast found it.

A WORD fitly spoken is like apples of gold  
in network of silver.  
A man's gift maketh room for him,  
And bringeth him before great men.  
Seest thou a man diligent in his business  
He shall stand before kings;  
He shall not stand before mean men.

## DANIEL.

IN the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim, King of Judah, came Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, unto Jerusalem and besieged it, and Jehovah gave Jehoiakim, King of Judah, into his hand, with part of the vessels of the Temple. Then the king spake unto Ashpenaz, the master of his eunuchs, that he should bring in certain of the children of Israel of the seed royal and of the nobles; youths in whom was no blemish, but well favored and skillful in all wisdom, and endued with knowledge and understanding and science, and had ability to stand in the king's palace; and that he should teach them the learning and the tongue of the Chaldeans. Now among these children of Judah were Daniel, Hananiah, Michael and Azariah. At the end of the days which the king had ordered, Ashpenaz brought them before Nebuchadnezzar, and in every matter of wisdom and understanding, concerning which the king inquired of them, he found them ten times better than all the magicians and enchanters in all his realm. Then the king made Daniel great and made him ruler over the whole province of Babylon and to be chief of all the wise men of Babylon, and Daniel continued in power even unto the first year of King Cyrus.

IN the first year of Belshazzar, King of Babylon, I saw in a vision four great beasts come up from the sea. The fourth beast shall be a fourth kingdom and out of this kingdom shall ten kings arise; and another shall rise after them and he shall wear out the saints and they shall be given unto his hand for a TIME and TIMES and half a TIME. But they shall take away his dominion and destroy it in the end.

In the third year of Cyrus, King of Persia, I beheld a man clad in linen, and he said to me, "Now I am come to make thee understand what shall befall thy people in the LATTER DAYS. The king of the north shall return at the end of the TIMES of YEARS with a great army, and the king shall do according to his will, and he shall exalt himself above every god, and shall speak marvelous things against the God of gods.

## NAPOLEON.

THE king of the north shall come like a whirlwind and the land of Egypt shall not escape; he shall have power over the treasures of gold and silver and all of the precious things of Egypt. Yet he shall come to his end and none shall help him.

"HOW long shall it be to the end of these wonders."  
And the man sware by him that liveth forever, that it shall be a TIME and TIMES and a HALF, and when they have made an end of breaking in pieces the power of the holy people all these things shall be finished. "But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the TIME of the END. Many shall run to and fro and knowledge shall be increased." I heard but I understood not, and he said, "Go thy way Daniel, for the words are shut up and sealed to the TIME OF THE END." "And my two witnesses shall prophesy 1260 days clothed in sackcloth."

A TIME and TIMES and a HALF are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  TIMES of YEARS: each representing a symbolic year of 360 days or 1260 days, standing for 1260 years. The 1260 years began in 539 A. D., when the Ostrogoths were driven from Rome, and ended in 1799, a date fixed by the allusion to Napoleon's campaign in Egypt. He spoke marvelous things against the God of gods, yet he came to his end and there were none to help him.

## MICHAEL.

IF ye will not hearken unto me I will chastize you SEVEN TIMES for your sins, and scatter you among the nations and desolate your land.

The SEVEN TIMES are seven times 360 years, the 2520 years of the Gentiles, beginning with the capture of Jerusalem and the Babylonian Captivity 606 B. C., and ending in A. D. 1914, which was a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation, even to that same time, and at that time thy people were delivered and many crowns rolled in the dust. Monarchism, hitherto dominant, was chained. The four great beasts that came up from the sea now sleep at the bottom of the sea.



## Hark - The Herald Angels Sing.

I am the Herald of the Passing Hour.

I am the herald of the PASSING HOUR  
All earth shall hear the message that I bring.  
I am the herald of man's rising power,  
And promise of the future that poets sing.  
To strengthen FAITH until old Mother Earth  
Shall ease her pain and again give birth  
To sons of POWER and daughters of DESIRE,  
Born of a union in celestial fire.

And now, with CHARITY for the weak and erring,  
Resolve, that from the dead ashes of the past  
You will arise  
Like the shining sun of a new born day;  
And may your life be a light  
To brighten the path of him who walks in gloom.  
And when life's journey's done and tired day  
Sinks into the arms of restful night,  
Approach thy grave like one who  
Wraps the drapery of his couch about him  
And lies down to pleasant dreams  
With the Father, Son and Holy Spirit: Amon.

I am the Herald of the Golden Dawn.

I m the herald of the GOLDEN DAWN.  
The glow of greater days that lie in wait  
To rise when LOVE unlocks Heaven's Eastern Gate  
And sends forth the fiery chariot, spirit drawn.  
I am the herald of WIND and FLAME.  
I breathe forth FREEDOM in the Sacred Name  
Of Him whose symbol is my heart and life,  
Who marshals PEACE and conquers STRIFE;  
I send my message o'er land and sea  
KNOW YE THE TRUTH, it shall set you FREE.



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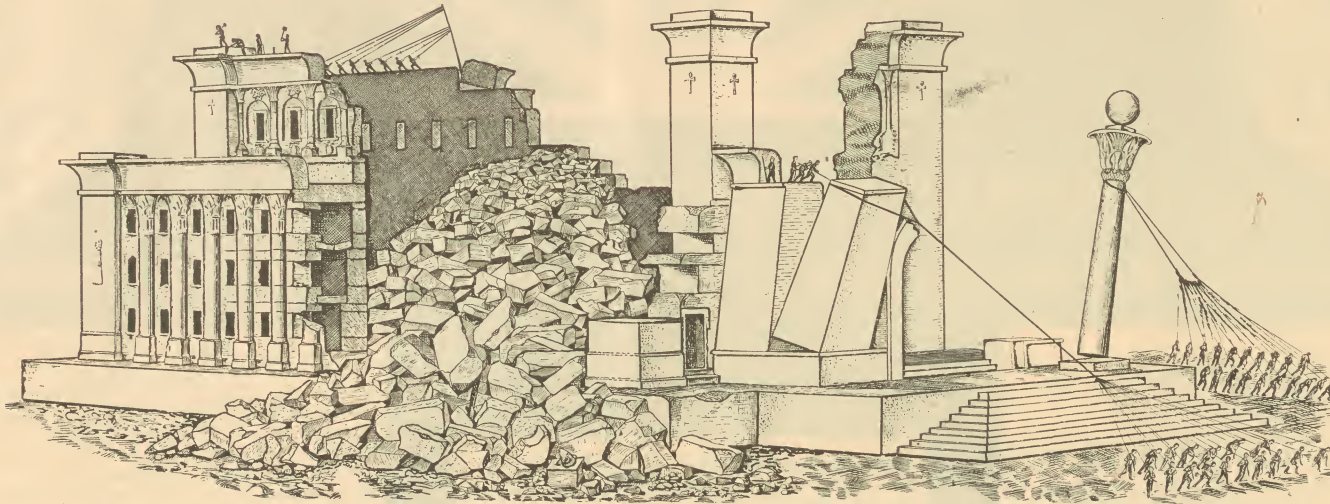
## THE DESTRUCTION OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

NOW in the fifth month, on the seventh day of the month, in the nineteenth year of King Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan, the captain of the guard and servant of the King of Babylon, to Jerusalem. And he burnt the House of Jehovah, and the king's house and many houses of Jerusalem, even every large house, burnt he with fire.

2 Kings XXV:8, 9.

AND the whole army of the Chaldeans, that was with the captain of the guard, broke down the walls of Jerusalem. And the pillars of brass that were in front of the House of Jehovah, and the Bases and the Brazen Sea that belonged to the House of Jehovah, did the Chaldeans break in pieces and carried the brass of them to Babylon.

2 Kings XXV:10-13.



FINIS  
586 B. C.





















DATE DUE	
APR 05 1994	
APR 04 1994	
JAN 09 1996	
DEC 27 1996	
NOV 27 1996	
DEC 11 1996	
OCT 19 1999	
DEC 19 1999	
NOV 09 1999	
NOV 09 1999	
NOV 30 1999	
NOV 30 1999	
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